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Moscow was the only place in the USSR where hydraulic drives for machine tools were being made.

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[redacted] In 1941 the Soviet automobile and military aircraft industries had just begun to use this type of tool on a small scale. The factory under construction at Kharkov was to turn out the tools in quantity.

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2.

[redacted] there was no plant producing machine tools here in 1941. There was an artillery factory which made three- or four-inch field guns and, as of 1932 or 1933 [redacted] there was a Singer Sewing Machine factory which was readily convertible to artillery production.

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(b) [redacted] it improbable that there was any grinding machine factory in Voroshilovgrad as late as 1944. In 1941 there was a factory making grinding machines in a town [redacted] about 200 miles southeast of Voroshilovgrad. It is possible that this is the factory

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[redacted] In Germany in 1944 [redacted] several Soviet prisoners [redacted] had recently been in Voroshilovgrad. They made no mention whatever of a grinding machine factory in the course of conversations which should have brought out the existence of any such activity in Voroshilovgrad if there had been any to mention.

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3.

After 1933 or 1934, the Soviet Government required that factory production be reported in terms of both units and value and thereafter [redacted]

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[redacted] newspaper reports on factory production always distinguished between unit and value whether or not both percentages were given. The background to this change is that plant directors had been using the declining value of the ruble to mask production failures. It had been possible to report a value increase in production of a certain factory of, say, 10% over the previous year when the number of units produced may actually have declined 15%. The Central Government obtained the true picture for every plant when this requirement went into effect but the true picture was never disclosed in the press because of the practice of reporting production only in terms of percentages of the previous year's achievement. For the first year of production in any new plant, the figure was given as the percentage of the plant's goal. In other words, the basic principle in reporting current or very recent production was never to disclose numbers of units but, after 1933 or 1934, to identify any percentage figures in terms of either value or units. The question appears to be based on the belief that this important distinction was not made.

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There seems no reason why the discrepancy should be official Soviet policy regardless of the accuracy of either of these old figures. the discrepancy is a mistake of some sort without any major significance. comment on the relative reliability of the two figures. In 1937 there were 12-15 factories manufacturing machine tools in the USSR.

a figure of 36-40 thousand units as reasonable for total Soviet machine tool production in 1937.

5. Soviet machine tool production in 1939, according to official statistics, was 55 thousand units.

this figure would almost certainly include the production of all machine tools. Checking of sources for such production figures will usually make it possible to determine the significance of the figure. A general announcement on production from the Central Government would include total production; announcements originating with the military or with other organizations having control over, or relations with, machine tool production would normally contain figures for that particular segment of the national machine tool production.

It was Soviet policy in 1941, and no doubt still is, that the military establishment maintain machine tool production in accordance with its own specialized needs and independent of machine tool production for civilian purposes.

there were four centers of such production, each with several separate plants and each specializing in a certain group of tools. These centers were Tula (milling machines), Kovrov (universal grinders), Sestroretsk (special lathes for artillery) and Eshevsk [phonetic] in the Urals

6.

It is impossible for the USSR's machine tool production in 1940 to have dropped from that of 1939. There had been a steady increase during the preceding years and in 1940 several new plants, such as the horizontal grinding machine factory in Moscow, went into production. The upward trend was not reversed until the Germans moved into the Ukraine.

7.

The shortage was acute, perhaps more than 25%. All kinds of improvisation was resorted to and anything was used that might do a job. Except for specialized grinding wheels for the finest thread-finishing and inside jobs, the USSR was by that time making all types. The quality had improved greatly since the USSR began to make such tools in the mid-thirties and by 1940 the standard of the grinding wheels which were made approached

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that of the world's best. The only grinding wheels which were being imported at that time were those special types not being made in the USSR.

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8. [redacted] the carborundum plant [redacted] its approximate annual capacity [redacted] and [redacted] Production began in 1934 or 1935, several years after the completion of the Dnepropetrovsk dam and power station.

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[redacted] it may be safely assumed that the plant was designed to fulfill the needs of Ukrainian industry at that time. The centrally planned nature of all Soviet industry is a fact which needs always to be kept in mind. Any new enterprise, as for example this carborundum plant, must be a rational unit in the regional industrial complex to which it belongs. Demand in a free domestic and international market is not a factor in Soviet industrial enterprise. This being the case, facts concerning many Soviet industrial projects should be deducible from known facts concerning regionally and functionally related projects.

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